THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

Private Emulation.

A stroll or a drive through the village is one of the highest enjoyments of mankind these bright spring days. One will soon discover that there is more than good walks or pavements to contribute to one's happiness. There are the beautiful houses, stores, and public buildings, all set in a rich frame of green LAWNS, with handsome trees, and beds of flowers to add to the beauty of the picture.

Glen Ridge is now a charming place for the lover of nature. Its fine residences are set off by handsome lawns, good sidewalks bordered with grass, shade trees, and gutters paved with stone. Not all are thus finished, but those which are kept in perfect order suggest how attractive the village would be if the spirit of healthy rivalry were everywhere extended. The same is true of the Centre of the town about the park.

It is in the older portions where contrasts are made which are discouraging to behold. A handsome residence and lawn stands beside one which is neglected and forlorn.

Sidewalks end in mud, or have gaps here and there. Shade trees are not continuous along the main streets and are of various kinds.

The grass along the sidewalks is mixed and the gutters are unpaved. Curbs are few and fences often in bad repair. It is not pleasant thus to call attention to the defects of a place, but such a course is necessary in order to stimulate the people to action. After all that has been written and done in the past it must be admitted that many of the inhabitants of the village are indifferent to their surroundings, and the impression which they give to strangers. There are no laws for the coercion of property owners, and we are thrown back upon an appeal to private greed or private condition. Were there laws a central authority might plant trees on both sides of every street in the village, might slope lawns to the sidewalks, supply stone walks, and the walks on both sides, and pave the gutters.

In the absence of such laws, owners must be told that such a course will add to the value of their property, by drawing purchasers from the neighboring cities, or rivalry or the love of beauty must supply the necessary stimulus to private adornment of houses and grounds.

Many of the neighboring towns and villages are now a source of enjoyment and education in the use of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, to those who have horses and carriages at their service. A moderate outlay for a lawnmower, with constant use, will add greatly to the beauty of the plainest house, and fill the general beholder with something like gratitude. Shade trees, curbs, paved gutters will follow as a matter of course.

A Deadlock in the Committee.

The members of the Citizens' Township Committee experienced their second deadlock at the special meeting on Monday night. Chairman Ward was called on to cast the casting vote. A proposition from the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, involving an expenditure of $650 over the amount appropriated by the taxpayers, brought about the crisis. The company proposes to put an indicator in each Hose House and in the Truck House. They will put them at their own expense and if at the end of one year the users does not desire to purchase the company is to remove them upon notice from the Committee and all the users express Mr. F. A. Rayner, argued in favor of putting them in. He was of the opinion that it would increase the efficiency of the department. Mr. Halfpenny is opposing the measure said that there was no question as to the efficiency of the department, that was admitted. He personally would like to see the department get everything that is needed. The only question is "who is going to pay for it?" Were the Gamewell Company were putting them in under the guise of a gratis Hoos trial, it was beyond doubt that the taxpayers would have to pay for them in the end. In the acceptance of this gratuitous offer from the Gamewell company the Citizens Committee were placing the town under obligations to it.

The people said at the annual meeting how much should be spent for electric alarm, and their assent to it was based on representations made to them at the meeting, both by the firemen and the Company's agent. Mr. F. G. Tower participated in the debate. He said he did not urge the putting in of the indicators but he thought they were very advantageous and would prove a great help to the department. A vote was called for Messrs. Raynor, Reinert, and Gilpert voted for it, and Halfpenny, Goldsmith and Vanderau voting against it. Chairman Ward voted with those in favor of it, and the measure was decided. The Chairman was of a failure to hear the bell. The indicator gong will attract the attention of whoever may be in the Hose House, and meanwhile anyone late can feel by a glance at the indicator just where the fire is.

Wires and Poles Again.

The proceedings in connection with the Audemars Fire Alarm have progressed very satisfactorily to the friends of the enterprise. A point of the greatest importance has even reached, which is to the obtaining of the consents of the property owners to the erection of poles and stringing of wires. The controversy last year over this matter is yet fresh in the minds of the people. The Gamewell Company's work in this line will be looked forward to with interest. The Company's agent brandished the matter on Monday night. He also stated that the New Jersey Telephone Co. desired to use the same poles and would enter into an agreement to keep them in order. The Chairman informed Mr. that it was beyond the province of the committee to grant the privilege of erecting poles in front of any man's premises; that was a matter to be dealt with between the Company and the property owners.

The stringing of telephone wires on the poles is a feature of the matter that is likely to give rise to no opposition. With the poles in position the way is to a great extent clear for electric light wires.

The Fire Alarm Contract

was filed by the N. Y. & Westfield Co., May 13, 1890.

TO THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

In May 10th edition of your paper we found our bid for the Fire Alarm system was not published in full. As this omission occurred in an earlier edition of a Newark paper, we wrote to the Committee asking an explanation but they have taken no notice of it, and now we put the matter before you hoping you will correct it in next Saturday's edition. The bid handed to the Committee was as follows, viz.:

System with 12 plain boxes, 6 indicators, 3 tappers, 1 striker, 2 galvanometers, 1 battery, 15 miles wire and poles $2,300. With non interfering boxes including indicators $2,450. With non interfering boxes without indicators $2,150. This last price did not appear in our bid. As the specification called for indicators and nothing was said about leaving them out, we added, hidden have made a price without indicators, we have the same privilege.

THE E. S. GREELEY & CO.

In explanation of the above letter, it should be said that the bid was put in as that of "the Union Fire Alarm Co." The bids were opened by the Clerk in the presence of the whole Committee and the public. The Committee claim to have awarded the contract, if not by the lowest, by the lowest reliable and responsible bidder, and say they do not hold themselves responsible for any failure on the part of the Union Company to understand the advertisement for proposals.

Built by Regular Layers.

The Siwa Hanson tower at Rahut, Africa, is a superb structure, and although in parts unfinished and damaged by lightning is still lordly and beautiful. Built of hard stone brought from Spain and by the hands of Christian captives, and 180 feet from base to summit, it presents on the outside three tiers of large and elegant arches over comparatively small windows, and above the topmost tier a deep hungy comb of exquisite carving. It has a simple grandeur of proportion that is peculiarly its own and very impressive. The secret of the tower is made, not by stairs, but by a series of inclined planes, up which a horse at an Lelo Africanus ascends.

The lowest of these inclined planes, which are inside of the concrete of lime and sand, very hard and durable, was built very nearly in the way in the Bunker Hill Monument, and by night by torchlight. Each layer was finished before the next was begun, so that now a ladder has to be used before a footing can be got. As the ascent is made a multitude of spacious stone chambers, chill, solemn and tenantless, except by owls and bats, are found, and when the top is reached a magnificent view is obtained of the endless Atlantic. The tower is not merely a stately sentinel of the great mosque, but a lookout station and a beacon for ships at sea. An idea of its greatness may be derived from the dimensions of the great underground substructions of the supposed water for the quented it, and which can even now be clearly traced.—Exchange.

A Costly Golden Lamp.

The interior of the ancient cathedral in the City of Mexico is, even at the present day, after having been successfully plundered, most magnificent. It contains five naves, six altars and fourteen chapels, which contain the bones of some of the viceroys and departed great men of Mexico. The "Glory of the Capola," virgin and revered saints were painted by celebrated artists. A balustrade surrounds the choir'of a metal so rich that one has to replace it with one of equal weight in solid silver was refused. This weighs twenty-six tons, and came from China in the old days of Spanish dominion, when the richly freighted galleons of Spain sent their cargoes overland, from Acapulco to Vera Cruz on the way to the mother country.

The high altar was formerly the richest in the world, and yet retains much of its original glory. It contained candlesticks of gold so heavy that a single one was more than a man could lift, chalices, censers and pyxes of gold incrusted with precious metal, studded with emeralds, amethysts, rubies and sapphires.

The statue of the assumption show nothing was of gold, ornamented with diamonds, and is said to have cost $1,000,000. There was a golden lamp, valued at $70,000, which if cost at one time $1,000 to clean, but, according to a French artist—and the jokes is his—the liberal troops drained it for nothing, and it has not been seen since.—New York Journal.

Curling the Mustache.

There has been no cessation of crimping the mustache even in vogue" was asked of a dapper little burger, who runs a shop on Washington street.

It was first introduced into the United States about four years ago, he replied "but it was known in Europe half a century back."

"Does the crimping of the mustache injure its growth in any way?"

"Yes, very seriously. On see his mustache is naturally oily, which renders a healthy growth. If a single hair is placed under a powerful microscope, it will be found to resemble a pipe stem, that is, a little tube runs the entire length. Through this channel flows a current of oil. Now, if this is dammed up, it has the same effect as a water pipe with the stalk of a plant, the ripe sap is cut off and decay follows. Therefore, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, when the mustache is crimped, it finally begins to fall out, much to the grief of its owner. Nevertheless is unusual vigor this result does not obtain, which accounts for the exceptions named.

"Do all your customers have their mustaches curled?"

"Oh, no; it's the middle aged and young fellows who carry the style. When a man begins to wrinkle up and his knee joints begin to rattle he shows very little for time finer points in his personal appearance."

"Do the dandy police officers like to have a curl put into their whiskers?"

"Do they? Well I should think so. There are some very handsome men who wear the uniform of the city, and when they go on duty they look as neat as wax. A few, hanging mustache would not harmonize with the ensemble of these floral guardians of the peace. It is seldom one of them goes out on an ostensible hunt for office with his mustache in the condition described."—Boston Globe.

HEATH & DRAKE,

777, 779 Broad St., Newark.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

RICH NOVELTIES for COMBINATIONS.

Special VALUES in black and colored GROS GRAIN and FAILLE FRANCAISE.

Newest Spring Shades in plain SURAHS, INDIAS and CREPE de CHINE, TARTAN PLAIDS and WASH SILKS.

Elegant display of figured INDIAS and SURAH de IND, ranging in price from 48c to $1.50 per yard.

MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This was the sentiment of an old lady to her granddaughter Mabel. And surely she found it to be true, and she has always made the best of everything. Mabel is a child of INDUSTRY, and therefore of economy, and is thoroughly acquainted with those economical articles which are indispensable in every household. It is to such people that the following announcements are addressed. Mabel knows that the manufacturers, that is well known and reliable, and that the Sarsaparilla on the bottle-wrapper guarantees has been printed by the Company themselves. Mabel knows that "Crescent Prescription" is a hydrastis root, and that "Crescent Sarsaparilla" is a sarsaparilla root, and that "Crescent Compound" is a stronger combination. An increase in its manufacture is a guarantee of its merit.

Mabel knows that "Crescent Sarsaparilla," containing Iodide of Potassium, Iodide of Sodium, Iodide of Iron, Iodide of Ammonium, Iodide of Mercury, Iodide of Arsenic, Iodide of Lead, Iodide of Copper, Iodide of Zinc, Iodide of Manganese, Iodide of Nickel, Iodide of Cobalt, Iodide of Aluminum, Iodide of Barium, Iodide of Strontium, Iodide of Lithium, Iodide of Cadmium, Iodide of Tin, Iodide of Chromium, Iodide of Silver, Iodide of Gold, Iodide of Platinum, Iodide of Antimony, Iodide of Bismuth, Iodide of Cerium, Iodide of Uranium, Iodide of Vanadium, Iodide of Tungsten, Iodide of Molybdenum, Iodide of Columbium, Iodide of Tantalum, Iodide of Titanium, Iodide of Rhodium, Iodide of Ruthenium, Iodide of Osmium, Iodide of Iridium, Iodide of Palladium, Iodide of Rubidium, Iodide of Caesium, Iodide of Thallium, Iodide of Indium, Iodide of Zirconium, Iodide of Glucinum, Iodide of Yttrium, Iodide of Terbium, Iodide of Erbium, Iodide of Lanthanum, Iodide of Didymium, Iodide of Thorium, Iodide of Uranium, Iodide of Beryllium, Iodide of Magnesium, Iodide of Calcium, Iodide of Strontium, Iodide of Barium, Iodide of Lithium, Iodide of Sodium, Iodide of Potassium, Iodide of Ammonium, Iodide of Hydrogen, Iodide of Oxygen, Iodide of Nitrogen, Iodide of Chlorine, Iodide of Bromine, Iodide of Fluorine, Iodide of Sulphur, Iodide of Selenium, Iodide of Tellurium, Iodide of Phosphorus, Iodide of Arsenic, Iodide of Antimony, Iodide of Bismuth, Iodide of Boron, Iodide of Silicon, Iodide of Carbon